Ay, come to this bosom! these arms that enfold thee,
Though weaken'd by sickness, affection can move;
Long, long may they shield thee, for none else would hold

Or speak to my child in the accents of love. Ah, no! when I rest from my toll in the grave,
'Neath the same grassy mound where thy mother bath

lain.

There are few who would yield thee the food you may crave.

There are none who will fondle the orphan again. Young heir to my sorrows! for all I can give thee Is the auguish I feel at thy desolate lot; God grant that it may not long after survive me, But be, with the woes of thy father, forget!

It pains me to gaze on those eyes that are gleaming As lightsome and joyous as once were my own, And picture them hence when the tears will be streaming And the rapture that kindles them now will be gone.

It grieves me to think how that heart will be riven When the finger of scorn will be tracing thy birth Oh! then, my sweet infant, look upward to Heaven, For He will regard the forsaken of earth!

Laugh on, thus unconscious of sorrow to come— I would that thy spirits were always as free; For though lowly the shed we are calling our home, Thou hast made it a palace of pleasure to me.

My blessing be with thee, my darling, my own! Come sit on my knee while I tell in thy car Some tales of the land where thy mother hath gone And we'll strive to forget the cold world and its o

What Missions have done for Seamen. 1. The labors and influence of Missionary passengers have been greatly blest for the spirit have sailed. Many an hardy son of the ocean has acknowledged that he could not resist the moral power of the religious conversation and godly example of these servants of God, but has bowed his own heart to their Saviour.

2. Missionary labors and influence have so softened the ferocity of savage nations, in different remote regions of the earth, that places once dangerous to mariners are now as safe as any parts of Christendom. In the close of the century there was scarcely an island in the Pa-cific in which there was not imminent peril in having any communication with the natives. Now there is scarcely one in which there is any such danger. The missionary enterprise, in its various influences, has been the principal instrument in producing this change.

3. Missionary labors have provided places of pleasant as well as safe resort, hotels as it were, on the great highway of nations, where ships can drop their anchors in peace, obtain every needed shment, and find all the comforts and blessings of civilized and christian society and inter-The sanctuary, so long unseen by them, is there. The social circles for conference and prayer are there. The warm hearted countryman, as an herald of the cross, is there to greet the sailor as he steps ashore, with the hospitalities and attentions so cheering to the lone wanderer on the deep. The sick are visited—the afflicted comforted—the wicked kindly admonished—the religious strengthened—the perplexed and inquiring guided and counseled, and all find the warm and sympathizing heart of an educated and pious

4. Many a mariner has found the mission station abroad the place of the saving recovery of his soul to God. He has been warmed into spiritual life by the fire his pious countrymen have kindled on pagan shores. The gospel he had slighted at home, poured in his ears by the fervent mission-ary, has prevailed at last, and he has been found of Him, in a pagan land, whom he had never known before. We have sat by the side of many known before. a wanderer on the deep, to hear him tell that his first spiritual acquaintance with Christ was formed under the labors of those who were preaching Him to those sitting in the region and shadow of death.

5. It might also be said that, as missionary la bors introduce all the blessings of civilized life into pagan countries, and develop the resources ch countries, so they thus give activity to, and increase the amount of commerce, and hence furnish employment for seafaring men.

So missions have done much for seamen; seamen much for missions. Their interests blend Let them love and sustain each other Thus shall they both happily and effectually con-spire together to make the land and the sea the spiritual kingdom of the Prince of Peace .- Bos-

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY. SESSION OF 1852-'53.

CHAPIN A. HARRIS, A.M., M.D., Professor of Principles and

CHAPIN A. HARRIS, A.M., M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery.

THOS. E. BOND, A.M., M.D., Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics.

W. B. HARDY, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

ALPRED A. BLANDY, M.D., Professor of Operative Dentistry.

PRILIP H. AUSTEN, M.D., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry.

REGINALD N. WRIGHT, A.M., M.D., Lecturer on Chemistry.

The Mechanical and Dissecting Rooms will be opened on the last Monday of October. The Infirmary will be open throughout the year. The regular course of Lectures begin on the last Monday of November and continue till the last of March.

W. R. HANDY, Dean. aug 10-1me THEAP BILL PAPER and Stationery

of all kinds.
Fine Bill Envelopes, at \$1 a thousand.
Fine Letter Paper and Foolscap Paper, at \$1.25 and \$1.50 Fine Steel Pens, at 50 cents a box, containing a gross.

Lodgers, Journals, Day Books, Pass Books, and Blank
books, of all sizes and qualities—at very low prices—at
June 23—

Bookstore, near Ninth street.

NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-

MENT.

F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, MENT.

Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, have just opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of the best Swords, Epaulets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribs.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage.

Nov 17—tf. WHITEHURST'S GALLERY OF PREMIUM DA-

GUERREOTYPES, tore of Duvail & Bro., between 41 and 6th streets, Pennsylvania avenue.

This establishment posse Advantages over others in this city, being built expressly for Daguerrean purposes. It contains one of the finest skylights in this country, and best arranged; for which reason art-pes taken at this establishment above

now on exhibition some of the largest Daguerre-the world, taken at this establishment, with a tion of others, free to the public at all hours of

the day.

Awarded the first medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute in 1850 and 1851, and a premium at the Great Exhibition at Castle Garden.

Galleurs.—No. 347, Broadway, New York; No. 205 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; No. 77 Main street, Richmond, Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; and Petersburg, Va.

BOOKS ON GARDENING. OMAHON'S AMERICAN GARDENER, adapted to the Climate and Sessons of the United States. Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant. 1 vol. The Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden; by Tatrick Neill,

Fruit Garden, illustrated with 150 figures; by P. 1 vol.
Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden; by A. J.

The Ladies' Companion to the Figure 1 wing. 1 vol. swing. 1 vol. The American Fruit Calturist; by J. J. Thomas. 1 vol. Schenck's Gardener's Text-Book. 1 vol. Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener. 1 vol. Buset's Family Kitchen Gardener. 1 vol. Breck's Book of Flowers, &c., &c., together with all the Breck's Book of Flowers, &c., &c., together with all the best works on Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture,

TAYLOR & MAURY,

J. R. THOMPSON & CO., Merchant Tailors Penna. Avenue, (under National Hotel,)
HAVE on hand a full supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, suited to the season—the MERES, and VESTINGS, suited to the season—the best assortment they have ever offered—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their custo-and the public. Superior goods are made up promptly, best style, and on reasonable terms.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conserva-tive republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for government and their continued devotion to the constitution and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the tollowing as the political sentiments and determinations for the establishment and tions for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the consti-tution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execu-tion; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held se-

sure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

 That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other coun-tries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show, by our suc-cess, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free in-

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-

respect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on im ports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimi-nation, and protection from fraud by specific duties when practicable, whereby suitable agement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove ebstrucfrom navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every in-stance, national and general in their character.

7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress com monly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate : and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland, President of the Whig National Convention Presidents of the Wing National Concention.

Vice Presidents.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Codidge, of Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B. Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps, of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos. J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louislana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio; John S. Williams, ef Kentucky; William H. Sueld, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

R. A. UPTON, of Louislana, Secretary of the Wing National Concention.

Assistant Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Bellard, of Lowa; W. E. Stewart, of Cali.

Assistant Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Caro-lina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. E. Stewart, of Call-fornia; S. Colfax, of Indians, John C. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania; William C Worthington, of Virginia; N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Il-linois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dun-lap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

Mexican Mustang Liniment! THE EVIDENCES ACCUMULATE!

EAD the following proof of what we have long since asserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the sinc a non of all external remedies ever before offered to the

"Wm. M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, say "Wm. M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, says that he had a severe attack of Rheumatism in his right hip; after suffering some ten days, the left hip also became affected, and he was obliged to 'lay up.' The pain was constant and excruciating. He had heard of the wonderful offects of the Mustang Liniment in Rheumatism, and determined to try it. One small bottle, thoroughly applied, performed a perfect cure! B. H. Meakings, 189 Wainut street, Cincinnati, was confined to his bed and under treatment of a physician some six weeks with Neuralgia of the whole of his right side, leg, arm, and face. His sufferings were indescribable, and the only ceasation from the most agonizing pain was while under the influence of opium or morphine. His doctor finally advised him to try the Mustang Liniment; he did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"The LAME MADE TO WALK.—About the first of April I cut and laid open the fore finger of my left hand, through the bone and across the second Joint, nearly dissevering it from the hand, being about two-thirds off. I was fearful that I should lose the use of my finger forever; but I bound it up with the Mexican Mustang Lindment, and it soon healed up, and is now perfectly well, though somewhat scarrified. I used nothing but the Mustang Lindment.

"About one week ago I had the misfortune to cut the cap of my left knee in two with the sharp corner of an axe. The cap was split asunder, and for a day or two I could not use my leg at all, and I was afraid that I would lose its use forever. The cap was cut and cleft to the joint with a deep and alarming gash, and it gave me great pain and uncasiness, lest I should be entirely deprived of the use of my leg. I applied the Mexican Mustang Liniment, and that alone, in both of the above cases, and I am now quite well, except the cap of my knee is a little swollen, and is tender about the cut, which is healed up and shows a fresh red appearance of about one inch and a half in length and a quarter of an inch in width, but gives me no inconvenience whatever.

"I walked fifteen miles y esterday out of the thirty miles from the place where I live near the Sulphur Springs, in Jefferson county, and feel able to walk as many more today. My recovery has been so wonderful that I feel it my duty to make it public, that the world may know the value of the Muxican Mustang Liniment.

AARON ROSE.

"Sulphus Springs, jiff. Co., Mo."

PRICES OF THE LINIMENT.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, JEFF. Co., MO."
PRICES OF THE LINIMENT. PRICES OF THE LINIMENT.

It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. The 50-cent and dollar bottles contain 50 and 100 per cent. more Liniment, in proportion to their cost, so that money is saved by buying the

large sizes.
A. G. Braco & Co., sole proprietors: Principal Depots, 304
Brondway, New York, and corner 3d and Market street, St.
Louis, Mo. For sale by all Druggists in Washington and
Chapterstown. CHARLES STOTT & Co., Agents, Washington.

iv 23--- co3m THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead: and is always open free to visiters.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life, etc. etc., all of which will be found highly useful and exceedingly interesting.

OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, for York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.

feb 28—d6m FOWLERS & WELLS. DANK OF METROPOLIS STOCK FOR Sale at the BANK OF THE UNION, mar 25—tf [News.] Browns' Marble Building.

Land WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD BANK OF THE UNION, mar 25—tf [News.] Browns' Marble Building.

Who is Winfield Scott?

What has He done to merit Our Grati-These questions have been thus answered: At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer f 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown

In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of

onstructive treason.

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the attle of Fort George.

In 1814 he made a new army and restored the military spirit of the country—took Fort Erie—fought the battle of Chippewa—and fought the good fight of Lundy's Lane. In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Her-

of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic cholera fell blightingly, on its march to the field of the Black Hawk war.

In the same year, by negotiation, and not by orce of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue. In the same year he soothed the spirit of South-

rn Nullification, and saved our country from civil discord. In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians

In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and rithout troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances ipon our extended Northern frontier. In the same year he effected the removal of the

in Florida.

In 1839 he earned the distinguished title of 'The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary.' nd saved his country from a bloody and waste

ful war with Great Britain. In 1847 he opened the splendid military drama f the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but

four days.

April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable pattle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire West

ern Continent. On the 19th of April he entered the city of Jalapa. On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote.

On the 15th of May, he took Puebla. On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churu-

On the 8th of September, he fought and the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.
On the 13th of September, he carried by storm
the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepec scattered the Mexican army from the gates of

in the capital of Mexico. On the 14th of September, he marched his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a ledgment

Who is Franklin Pierce !—What has He done!

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine-studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen speaker of the House.
In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of

Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his eat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843. In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the

tate, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined. In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten egiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achieve ment of note during the war, nor has he ever done so in any position, civil or military.

Splendid Lotteries GREGORY & MAURY, Managers,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. W. MAURY & CO.) \$31,500-10 prizes of \$3,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 79, FOR 1852. drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept 66 number lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

	SPLENI	
1 prize of	\$31.0	500 10 prizes of \$5
1 prize of		700 10 prizes of 3
	3,0	100 20 prizes of 2
10 prizes of	1,0	000 158 prizes of 1
	5.00	Ac., Ac.
Tick	eta \$10-Ha	lves \$5-Quarters \$2.50.
Certificates	of package	s of 22 whole tickets, \$110.00
Do	do	22 half do 55.00
Do	do	22 quarter de 27.50
\$51,554-	-20 prizes	of \$5,000 are \$100,000!
1	00 prizes	of 1,000 dollars!
	The state of the s	

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 85, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 11 78 number lottery-13 drawn ballots. BRILLIANT SCHEME. 145 prizes of

arters \$3.75—Eighths \$1.871/2 cots \$15-Halves \$7.50-Que

\$40,000! \$20,000! 20 prizes of \$1,000! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 91, FOR 1852 drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 18. 75 number lottery-13 drawn ballots.

			CHEME.	
I prize o		\$40,000	1 prize of	
1 prize o			20 prizes of	1,0
1 prize o	f	10,000	20 prizes of	6
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1 prize of	C	5,000	20 prizes of	
1 prize of		4,000	199 prizes of	
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	Tickets \$10-		\$5-Quarters \$2	.50.
Certif	cates of pack	ages of 25	wholes	.\$120.00
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D	o do	25	quarters	30.00
		-	THE PERSON NAMED IN	2.000
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\$64,780! 3 prizes of 10,000 dollars Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS F, FOR 1852.

drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. Fifteen drawn numbers out of 75 SPLENDID SCHEME. splendid capital of ...\$64,780 | 1 prize of ...
splendid prize of ... 20,000 | 3 prizes of ...
splendid prize of ... 10,000 | 50 prizes of ...
splendid prize of ... 10,000 | 397 prizes of ...
&c., &c., &c., &c., **C., **Ac., **A

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of paci ages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing cent immediately after it is over to all who order from me. E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent, Address Alexandria, Va.

WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 2D, 1852, THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GEN-ERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, F street, (Island,) between 44 and 6th streets. east of the Wind-mill.

of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or creed,) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. Citizens requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personally, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Walter's, Porters, Cookhmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermaids, Housemaids, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. Personat a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to receive attention.

3. No office fee charged to newly-arrived Emigrants. Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. until 3½ p. m.

J. THOMPSON GREHAM, Agent.

Jy 17-8&Tulm.

[From the National Intelligencer of August 5.]

Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colo-nization Journal," from which journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of opinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore desires to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Intel

The views expressed by the General appear to us to evince a wise and comprehensive statesman-ship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter place in our columns:

Washington, February 8, 1843. MY DEAR SIR: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midstof official occupations.

That I ever have been named in connexion with the Presidency of the United States has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administrations. tration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stran ger unwittingly to commit himself to my support Your inquiries open the whole question of mestic slavery, which has in different forms, for number of years, agitated Congress and the

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to above were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jeffersen, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impression are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should cerainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under he constitution for touching the relation of master and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to races in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the conse quent peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some position favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to exter-

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressing, not-withstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and ened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

There is, in the order of Providence, no evil without some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold in slavery, and cast upon this conti-nent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years elapsed before the advent of our Saviour; and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geo graphical positions. Such are the views or opinions which you seek.

I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours, WINFIELD SCOTT. T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

DELAWARE COLLEGE! THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April.
The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a MER-CANTILE, an AGRICULTURAL, and other Departments.

W. S. F. GRAHAM, Pres NEWARE, DEL., March 30.

Qualifications of Gen. Scott.

[Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Bell, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, July 20, 1852.]

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RIVER AND HAR BOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Whig party and Gen. Scott are in favor of and support these measures. Proof—Resolutions of Baltimore Convention and votes. Gen. Pierce is opposed to those measures. Proof-His votes and Democratic platform.

TAXES TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT. The Whig party are in favor of an economic administration of the general government, and of raising a revenue to support it mainly from du-ties on imports. See resolution of Whig Convention, as follows:

"5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suita encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all por-tions of the country."

The Democratic party refused to proclaim their opinions on this subject at their Convention. But it is well understood that many of that party favor direct taxation.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

General Scott is known to be an American at heart and practice on the subject of religious freedom. He is for equal privileges to all. The Democratic party of New Hampshire, who first nominated General Pierce for President, exclude Catholics from office, and require a man to hold a certain amount of property to qualify him for office. Such is the constitution of that State; and that party, who had the power, voted against amending it.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. The Whig party and General Scott are in favor of affording protection to American agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and all branches of in lustry, by a discriminating tariff of duties, &c. General Pierce and his party are opposed to it. DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC

The Whig party are in favor of dividing the money arising from the sale of our national domain among all the States in an equitable proportion. The Democratic party oppose it.

LANDS.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION. Gen. Scott never denied the right of an American citizen, under the constitution, to petition for

Mr. Pierce voted against it in Congress. I

refer to the journals. ACTUAL SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS. Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance of the

the redress of grievances.

omination, uses the following language: "I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent neverthe less with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance."

By reference to the Senate Journal of January 14, 1839, you will find the following proposition pending in that body:

"And be it further enacted, That when any of the public lands of the United States have remained unsold for the space of fifteen years after the termination of the public sales, the same may be entered and purchased by actual settlers on the following terms, to wit: If a settler is desirous o purchase a residence of eighty, or less than eighty acres, he may enter and purchase the same at fifty cents per acre.'

Upon this proposition the vote stood-aves 21. noes 23. Among the noes were Franklin Pierce and William R. King, The votes of the Senators from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Michigan, and Tennessee, without regard to party, were given for this provision, which was defeated by the votes of Pierce and King; and yet the poor man of the West is asked to vote for these men.

VETO POWER.

General Scott disclaims the exercise of the one nan power to thwart the legislation of the people's representatives.

General Pierce, when interrogated upon that question, either refuses to answer or keeps his answer pocketed, but permits his friends in one part of the country to say he is in favor of, and n another part against, the exercise of such monarchical power.

QUALITIES OF THE HEART.

General Scott's whole life has been spent in that kind of service that has made him familiar with the sufferings of all classes in all conditions of life, of which he has been among the sufferers. But, sir, the wounded, sick, or hungry sol dier, the afflicted and disconsolate widow, victim of the cholera, the captured prisoner, or the wayfaring man in distress, always found a sympathetic friend in Winfield Scott. No man was ever turned away from his door or his tent, in distress, without relief.

As to General Pierce, I will not say that he loes not possess these qualities in a high degree, for I have no personal acquaintance with him; but if he does, he has at least on one occasion had a bad way of showing it. Mr. Chairman, after the death of General Harrison, when his widow was mourning the loss of her late bosom companion and earthly protector; when she was poor, and her husband had spent all his means in moving to your capital,—there was a bill brought forward in Congress to allow the widow Harrison one full year's salary for her deceased husband. Franklin Pierce not only voted against this bill, but used his influence to prevent its passage. But, thanks to the benevolence of the members of that Congress, there were few that thought as Mr. Pierce did. The bill passed, and the lonely widow's heart was cheered with some widow was mourning the loss of her late bosom the lonely widow's heart was cheered with some relief.

CIVIL QUALIFICATIONS.

Gen. Scott is far superior to Mr. Pierce in this respect; yet the Democratic party—no, sir, I will say the locofoco leaders of that party—are trying to depreciate the merits of the old patriot for civil qualifications, and trumpet forth Franklin Pierce as the greatest civilian of the age. But they tell us of nothing that Mr. Pierce has ever done in or out of the legislature or Congress to warrant such an assumption or claim. They have politic reasons for such a course. They know he never did a single act in his life to merit the confidence of the people in him as a states-man. I challenge a successful contradiction of this statement. He was educated a lawyer, and that has been his practice except when in the legislature or Congress; and in the latter capacity all his influence and votes were cast in oposition to measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the country, as I have before proved.

FANCY ARTICLES.—German Cologae, Jayne Hair Dye, Lubin's Extracts, (warranted genuine Erench and English Soaps, various kinds and price Hair, Tooth, Hat, and Nail Brushes; Hair Oils, Penkniw Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrel; Tooth Paste. For sale by WILLIAM T. EVANS, aug 14—tf corner of 7th and H streets.

ARSAPARILLA.—Jacob Townsend's, S. P. Townsend's, and Bull's Sarsaparilla, and Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. For sale by aug 14—tf WILLIAM T. EVANS.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned has constantly for sale or exchange a number of DWELLING HOUSES, of various size and value; also many CITY LOTS, for building or other purposes, in all parts of the city. Persons desiring to make sales or purchases, will find it to their advantage to call at his office, on D street, near 7th.

May 20—2awtf Real Estate Agent.

mear 7th. may 20—2awtf WM. NOURSE. C. W. PAIRO. Banking House

PAIRO & NOURSE Land Warrants bought and sold. Land Warrants wanted.

WELCH'S PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON COPIES of this elegant work of art can be procured sheets or frames at the rooms of the Agent, Mr. R. Ki at Mrs. Macpherson's, Pennsylvania avenue, three do

ansmitted aug 5—tf SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, 65 Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.,

PRACTISES in the various courts of Baltimore. Prompt attention given to Collecting. He refers to—
Hen. S. U. Downs, Senator from Louiziana.
Hon. G. W. Jones, do. Low.
T. C. Connoily, esq., Editor American Telegraph.
Dr. John O Wharton, Baltimore, Md.
feb 21—tf

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes
claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.

3 OFFICE and residence 21st street, two doors north
ap 11—tf JAMES W. SHEAHAN,

DR. J. M. AUSTIN,
(Late of Warrenton, Va.)

#2-OFFICE and Residence—F street, north side, one
may 27—tf

A FEW of the above articles, with apartments for mouth of the year, dated and lettered; also, a dozen leather-covered Pass-books, can be purchased at WIMER'S New Stationery Store, Sixth st., adjoining Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Stormay 13—tr BANKERS' CASES!

adjoining Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store.

may 13—tr

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

The CASADA VANT, Furgeon Dentist, formerly from Paris and New York, returns his-si neare thanks to the citizens of Washington and Georgetown and violnities for the liberal patronage which they have extended: 1. In since he has established himself in this city, and would inform them that he has removed to Lame & Tucker's building, on Pennsylvania avenue, between the National Hotsl and 4½ street, where he still continues to perform all operations in his profession in a superior manner, at New York prices, so as to enable all to test his skill, and he warrants his work to be equal to that of the best Dentists. As he manufactures his own artificial teeth, he is enabled to suit all cases, and will undertake to perform all those operations in which other Dentists have failed to succeed. He will refer to many citizens of Washington and Georgetown, for whom he has performed operations.

SHIETS! SHIETS!! SHIETS!!

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!! To Members of Congress, Citizens, and Strangers!



WILLIAM H. FAULKNER,
Shirt manufacturer, south side of
Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the
U.S. Hotel, would respectfully inform members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, that he is now
prepared to supply them with
Shirts of his own make of superior
style and fit. Those gentlemen
that have been troubled with bad
fitting Shirts, can, by calling at
his Shirt Manufactory, have Shirts
made to their order, which he will
warrant to fit and give satisfaction
or no sale. Also on hand a fine
assortment of Silk and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves,
Collars, Suspenders, Cravats, and
every article suitable for a gentleman's wardrobe, which will be sold
as low as they can be bought in
New York. Thankful for the encouragement he has received from the members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, he now hopes, by a strict attention to business, and
a determination to please, to merit a continuation of past
favors.

WM. H. FAULKNER, Sign of the Shirt. WILLIAM H. FAULKNER,

WM. H. FAULKNER, Sign of the Shirt.

The only place in the city where Shirts are made to
rder.

jan 24—cotf

Protection from Lightning.

The undersigned, being the duly appointed agent of Spratt's Electrican and Electro-Metallusous Lightness. These superior Rods, of Spiral-twisted, Carbonized Annealed Iron, with Zine Protectors, and Electro-positive elements combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal to copper as conductors. They are in ten-feet lengths, with accurately-fitted brass-screw connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic (patented) attachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingenious construction, (patented,) forming a lock; the whole mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented,) twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the air of its opposite elements, has been clearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized points have shown but slight results, though placed under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and silently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves liable, by purchasing of those who are not authorized, or who are substituting inferior imitations. All agents duly appointed can show their certificates. Have good rods or none.

CHARLES W. HEYDON. Protection from Lightning.

I do hereby certify that I have app lied various powerful chemical re-agents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The re-agents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of solution, (common salt,) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have that atmospl

aufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. st Chem.
University of Ga., October 8, 1850.

The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, effered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended. Yours, truly,
Prof. ROBT. PETER.
LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1850.

Lexington, KY., February 20, 1850.

Chicago, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Reds, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientise principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I think superior, Wany other rod ever offered for my inspection.

Augusta, (Ga.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Leolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes

offer

Pica at 30 cts. Minion 43 cts.

Small Pica 32 "

Long Primer 34 "

Bourgeois 37 "

Brevier 42 "

Determined to spare no expense in making their establishment as perfect as possible, they have recently got up a complete set of the justly celebrated Scoren-cut Latter, from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite attention.

from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite attention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of Fancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c., their assortment Is now unrivalled in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction.

Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing-office, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping, at reduced prices.

Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c. &c., stereotyped with correctness and despatch.

N. B.—Specimen Books will be sent to Printers who wish to make orders.

L. JOHNSON & CO.,
mar 24—tf No. 6 Sansom street.

CITY EXPRESS.

CITY EXPRESS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he will commence from this day to run his Express to Georgetown at 2 o'clock p. m., and will deliver neckages in every part of Georgetown at moderate charges. Orders left at Clagett & Dodson's, Washington, and Messrs. English's and Linthieum's, Georgetown, will receive his strict attention.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of citizens and strangers to his very large and handsome assortment of Trunks, embracing every variety, from the finest English sole leather down to the common packing Trunk, of my own as well as Northern manufacture. Also, a new article of ladies dress Trunks and Hat Boxes, with a large stock of Valises and Carpet Bags, all of which I offer at the lowest prices. Trunk room under Parker's Fancy Store.

Store.

Next to the National Hotel.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Penna. avenue, between 3d and 4% Sts. WASHINGTON, D. C. P. W. BROWNING, Proprietor.

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ted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric car most likely to corrode them. A. MEANS, Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

Philadelphia Type and Stereotype Foundry. THE subscriber would call the attention of Printers to

trict attention.

JAMES ARTHUR O'CONNER.

mar 29—1f JAMES ARTHUR O'CONNER.